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Sea Serpents
Sea Serpents and Lake Monsters: Legends and Myths, or
Reality ?
Free Speech Online
Blue Ribbon Campaign
The vast majority of the earth's oceans and seas are unexplored. Is it really hard to believe that there are creatures that live so far down or in such remote areas, that they are rarely, if ever, seen by humans. The waters of this planet go mostly unexplored. It is very easy to hypothesize that we have not come close to cataloging all the creatures that dwell in these waters. There has been many a sailor who has told stories of seeing strange creatures while on the high seas. Are these just ramblings or are they actual eye witness accounts of creatures yet unknown to science. The giant squid was thought of as a creature of myth and legend until recently, when scientist found corpses of just such a creature. Many of these "sea serpents" descriptions a similar to creatures that are thought to be extinct. The coelacanth was thought to be extinct for 70 million years until it was discovered alive and well in 1938. The fish is no longer on the extinct list. If this fish could survive all those years undetected, why can't other prehistoric giants have done the same thing. Every year unknown animals or animals that were thought extinct are discovered. Because most of these animals don't fall into the "monster" category, there is very little written about them that a lay person would see. New species of water creatures that were discovered recently include the Japanese beaked whale (1958), the cochito porpoise (1958), Megamouth Shark (1976), and Prudes Bay killer whale (1983). Isn't it safe to assume that since creatures are discoverd or rediscovered all the time, these sea serpents and lake monsters are just waiting their turn to be identified properly.
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The Shadowlands Sea Serpent page
http://www.serve.com/shadows/serpent.htm#octopus
August 6, 1848, on board the Daedalus in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 men including the Captain repoted seeing a creature about 60 ft long and 15 inches in diameter. A mane of a soft looking material flowed down it's back. The creature's body was a dark brown in color and it's throat area was a yellowish white. The creature was swimming approximately 15 MPH with its head constantly above the water. In modern times a creature matching this description has been seen off the coast of California by many reputable witnesses.
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December 12, 1964, french photographer Robert Serrec was vacationing in Queensland, Austailia. He was out off the coast in small row boats with his family and friends. They were in less than 6 feet of water when they noticed a giant snake like creature laying on the ocean bottom. They describe it as a grayish tadpole like creature with a snake like head, approximately 75-80 feet long. There appeared to be a large wound on the creatures back. They took pictures of the creature before it became bothered and swam off. (see above pic)
1961, Mrs Stoudt of Oregon and her sister were walking their children along the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Washington State, when they saw what first appeared to be a tree limb in the water. As the object moved closer to them they decribed seeing a creature which had a snake like head, floppy mane, and 3 humps. It disappeared from view only to resurface closer to them. They siad it looked like some sort of dinosaur. It appeared to be watching the passing ships, then it moved even closer to their position which caused one of the children to cry. The creature turned and looked at them and then swam off.
Chessie, as it has come to be known, is the frequently sighted creature of the Chesapeak Bay area. The creature has been sighted in this area regularly since the 19th century. It's described as being a long, dark, serpent like creature. In 1982, Robert Frew filmed Chessie from a house on Kent Island which overlooked the bay. Frew and his wife spotted the creature in shallow, clear water about 200 yards from the house. He video taped the creature as it swam toward a group of swimmers. It dove beneath the swimmers and reappeared on the other side of them. The creature they saw was about 30-25 feet long, 1 foot in diameter, dark brown with a humped back. In 1978, a retired CIA employee, Donald Kyker, reported seeing Chessie and 3 others about 75 yards off shore. His neighbors, the Smoots', also witness the creatures. They gave descriptions of a 30 ft, sleek, dark grey creature swimming about 7-8 miles per hour.
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This creature was photographed in Lake Champlain.
Champ, as this creature is known, has been seen for years in Lake Chaplain. Could there be a family of these creatures in ther lake reproducing and continuing their yet unknown species all these years. It is assumed by many scholars that these mysterious creatures must reproduce in order to cover the time span of their sightings. For example, Nessie has been seen by reliable witnesses for 100's of years. We must assume, therefore, that there is a family of breeding creatures in the loch, and in Lake Champlain as well. There have been 130 verified reports of sightings as of 1982. You can get more info on Champ here or the link above.
The possible remains of a giant octopus? While we know that giant sqiuds do exist, it has never been confirmed that a giant octopus does, in fact, exist. The octopus would be more likely to attack ships and sailors than a squid would, so if there is a giant variety of the species, this could add credibility to stories of giant squid/octopus' attacking ships. The cell samples of the corpse were taken to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC and tested. The cells of the creature were not identical to, but very closely resembled the octopus.

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Unknown creature!
This carcass was picked up by the Japanese fishing bost MS Zuiyomaru off the coast of Japan. The carcass was covered with a fatty tissue which had badly decayed. The creature wieghed about 1 ton. The Captain ordered it thrown back because of it's smell so it was never closely examined. Scientists studying the picture were unable to tell what kind of animal it was. It does not resemble any known sea dwelling creature. Skeptical scientists assumed it was a decayed body of a basking shark. Upon further examination, other biologists claim the size, fin placement, and overall appearance does not support the basking shark theory. The sketch shown above is a drawing of what the creature would look like laid out flat.
In 1976, the US navy caught this unknown species of shark. The 1 ton shark was dubbed "Mega Mouth" due to it's rather unique jaws. This animal is now considered a new species of shark that has been previously unknown to man until it's discovery in 1976.
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TEP HISTORY
http://www.research.umbc.edu/~frizzell/tephistory.
"Chessie" (The Chesapeake Bay Phenomenon)
In 1982, the Enigma Project became inextricably involved in investigating and documenting reports of a Chesapeake Bay Phenomenon10. For more than ten years, newspapers of Maryland and Virginia have been documenting reports of a huge, snake-like animal allegedly seen in the Chesapeake Bay and its larger tributaries. The mysterious beast, nicknamed "Chessie" by the press, has been repeatedly described as serpentine, about twenty-five to forty feet in length, eight to ten inches in diameter, and possessing an elliptical or football-shaped head. Reportedly, the creature is a uniformly dark color, having no fins or bodily appendages.
Although the Project has secured interviews with retired watermen who recalled talk of "giant snakes" seen many years ago in southern Maryland's swamps, Chessie's notoriety really surfaced as recently as 1978 when Virginia newspapers began printing contemporary sightings of the beast.
For several years reported sightings of the alleged animal remained unsubstantiated until May 31, 1982. On that date around 7:30 PM, Maryland resident Robert Frew videotaped a long, dark, serpent-like creature swimming in the Chesapeake Bay, about 100 feet off the bulkhead of his Kent Island home. The less-than 2 minutes of video recording that Frew shot proved to be very interesting and quickly came to the attention of the Enigma Project researchers who launched an investigation of it.
On August 20, 1982, The Enigma Project succeeded in getting the Frew videotape an audience with Dr. George Zug and other scientists at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History. After thoroughly examining the tape the scientists, although intrigued by what it apparently depicted, were unable to reach any conclusions about the "animate" object shown. The videotape's quality was simply not good enough to allow such a determination.
As a result of the publicity concerning the Smithsonian's viewing, Enigma Project directors were contacted, the following September, by scientists at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel, Maryland. Researchers at the Applied Physics Laboratory offered to perform computer image enhancement of the Frew Tape in an effort to extract from it more

information about the mystery animal. The computer work initially conducted isolated an impressive, unmistakable, serpentine shape from the surrounding waters. Unfortunately, soon after the enhancement techniques began, the internal funding that the Applied Physics Laboratory allowed for the Frew videotape work ran out. Further enhancements on the Frew tape have been suspended pending the availability of some outside source of funding. Since 1983 the videotape has remained in limbo.
Presently, no one knows what Chessie is. Nevertheless, compelling detailed reports from credible, reliable witnesses suggest the possibility of an unknown animal. Although the number of Chessie reports vary from year to year, they persist all the same. The Enigma Project's investigation of the Chesapeake Bay Phenomenon continues.
text
ET CETERA
1982 proved to be the Enigma Project's banner year. Chessie was our most

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TEP HISTORY
http://www.research.umbc.edu/-frizzell/tephistory.
successful case in terms of overall longevity, attention from mainstream scientists, objectives met, and positive media exposure.
1983 and '84 were slow years for the Project, during which some small, short term, but nonetheless interesting, cases came to our attention. It was also during this time that Bob Lazzara, Enigma's co-founder/director, made a career move to Atlanta, Georgia. His absence has been sorely felt, though he has continued to support the Project with investigations of such Georgian oddities as the Etowah Indian Mounds (and the recent flurry of UFO activity in Fyffe, Alabama).
1985 represented a resurgence of activity with the Enigma's research and investigation of the Marfa Lights11. The mysterious balls of light seen near Marfa, Texas are among the most interesting of all. They have the greatest potential for being viewed, photographed, and otherwise scientifically scrutinized in a setting of outstanding natural beauty and majesty. This entire region of Texas is largely desert plain, heavily interspersed with bare, rocky, mountain ranges showing colorful strata. The lights' principal "haunt" is a huge expanse of desert range called Mitchell Flats, located in the Lone Star State's southwestern lobe.
For almost a week, in October, 1985, George Walls, Gloria Denick, and I visited the desert near Marfa. With cameras galore, infrared viewers, videotaping equipment, and the ubiquitous magnetometer, we spent many cold, nighttime hours scanning Mitchell Flats. Although we managed to secure some compelling witness testimony, the lights evaded us.
In October of 1986, George Walls and Gloria Denick journeyed to Marfa's desert. This time, they rendezvoused with James Crocker, an anomalist and Project associate from Dallas, Texas. Toward the end of their stay, both Crocker and Walls managed to photograph the Marfa Lights. Crocker's photo is among the most revealing images of so-called ghostlights ever captured on film. While we all realized that the photographs were a victory, much more work had to be done in order to determine the nature of the lights.

The Enigma Project last ventured to Marfa in the fall of 1987. In addition to George, Gloria, and myself, Alan "Cuz" McCann, a positively effervescent industrial maintenance technician from Baltimore had joined our ranks. Again, with a full compliment of equipment, we performed the nightly watches and awaited our prey. At various points during the observations we saw only distant, anomalous lights which were unphotographable due to their brevity and a very annoying dewpoint which kept fogging our lenses.

To continue the research of this baffling oddity, Enigma researchers hope to return to Marfa sometime in the future. Of the experiments planned, one is to obtain a spectrographic analysis of the anomalous lights. Such data would contribute substantially to an understanding of the phenomenon.

New cases keep popping up all the time and in the most spontaneous ways. For example, in April, 1989, after inducting two new members to the Project, Marcus Adams and David Jones fate stepped in. Adams, a computer technician, told us of a harrowing experience he and Jones had in western Maryland's Green Ridge State Forest. One night during a camping trip in August of 1987, the two men were suddenly and briefly surrounded by several animals that produced threatening screams. Though the darkness and dense brush prevented them from seeing the originators of the cries, both

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men, familiar with the area and its wildlife, were terrified and admitted that they had never encountered anything like that before or since. Adams likened the strange noises to the angry cries of chimpanzees. At first, the incident appeared to be an isolated event, however, after talking with State Forest officials, Enigma Project investigators learned that just a few months earlier, a local couple nearly hit a "naked man covered with hair" while driving their camper through Green Ridge- -only a few miles from where Adams and Jones had their experience. The investigation continues...

text

The vignettes presented above are only a sample of the Enigma Project's biography. The Project's computerized database, technical capabilities, and the diversity of its associates grow larger with every passing year. There have been many investigations; some which remain unexplained still, and others that were found to have rational, prosaic--though not readily apparent--explanations. Those of us in the Project refuse to abide by the senseless syllogism, "It can't be therefore it isn't.'

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Notes

-End-

1 Jarvis, Sharon (ed.) True Tales of the Unknown: The Uninvited Bantam Books: NY, 1989.

[AD] 2 ParaScience International, 1025 Miller Lane, Harrisburg, PA 17110-2899, Larry E. Arnold, Director

3 Frizzell, Michael A. "The U.S. Geological Survey: An Invaluable Technical Resource for Forteans and Anomalists" INFO Journal No. 56, February, 1989.

4 Frizzell, Michael A. & George Walls. "Stalking Those Mysterious Lights" Pursuit Magazine, Fourth Quarter, 1987.
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5 The Community Times (Reisterstown, MD) "Local Research Group Explodes Myth" Thursday, January 31,
6 Due to a resurgence of interest in this subject by INFO member Al Rosenzweig, another Gravity Hill was
recently (November, 1989) observed in Frederick County, MD.
7 Preliminary trips to the field were also made by Mike Frizzell and John Kopfle in 1978 and 1979.
8 Frizzell, Michael A. "Riddle of the Ringing Rocks," Fate Magazine, October, 1983.
9 Copy of Police Report on file at Enigma Project office.
10 Frizzell, Michael A. "Investigating The Chesapeake Bay Phenomenon," The Gate, July, 1987.
11Frizzell & Walls. "Stalking Those Mysterious Lights" Pursuit Magazine, Fourth Quarter, 1987.
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